



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It will be seen how from week to week the variations in the total mortality depend almost entirely on the variations in the plague mortality. In fact, if there be any great divergence from this law suspicion is entertained as to the correctness of the plague returns. The following is a statement of the mortality from cholera, measles, influenza, and relapsing fever from January 1, 1904, to the present date:

Mortality in Bombay city from cholera, measles, influenza, and relapsing fever, January 5 to May 10, 1904.

| Week of— | Cholera. | | Measles. | | Influenza. | | Relapsing fever. | |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1904. | Average of five previous years. | 1904. | Average of five previous years. | 1904. | Average of five previous years. | 1904. | Average of five previous years. |
| January 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| January 12 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 24 |
| January 19 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| January 26 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 19 |
| February 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 20 |
| February 9 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 26 |
| February 16 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 27 |
| February 23 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 48 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 28 |
| March 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| March 8 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 |
| March 15 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 |
| March 22 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 24 |
| March 29 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| April 5 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| April 12 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 23 |
| April 19 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 25 |
| April 26 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| May 3 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| May 10 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| Total | 2 | 81 | 143 | 781 | 4 | 1 | 56 | 445 |
| Average per week | 0.105 | 4.26 | 7.52 | 41.1 | 0.21 | 0.052 | 2.94 | 23.42 |

Report from Calcutta—Deaths from cholera and plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, May 19, as follows:

During the week ended May 14 there were 95 deaths from cholera in Calcutta, a slight decrease. The deaths from plague fell to 134. My attention was recently called to the fact that for five consecutive years the maximum number of deaths from this disease has been attained during the thirteenth or fourteenth weeks. No special importance is attached to it, but it is at least interesting.

In Bengal the deaths from plague for the week ended May 7 were 664. In India, for the week ended April 30, there were 55,712 cases, with 44,783 deaths. In Punjab alone there were 33,953 deaths. It was in this Presidency that the unfortunate accident occurred in which 19 people were stricken with tetanus following the Haffkine inoculations, particularly unfortunate because before that time the inoculations were very popular. There were no transactions at the port during the week.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, May 30, as follows: During the week ended May 23, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

| Date. | Name of ship. | Destination. | Steerage passengers inspected and passed. | Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. | Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection. |
|--------|------------------------|----------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| May 23 | Leon XIII | New York | 396 | 50 | 765 | 12 |
| 25 | Germania | do | 686 | 150 | 1,155 | 27 |
| 27 | Prinzess Irene | do | 793 | 160 | 1,250 | 13 |
| 28 | Italia | do | 344 | 75 | 845 | 9 |
| 28 | Napolitan Prince | do | 260 | 50 | 525 | 14 |

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 14 and 21, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, five vessels, having a total personnel of 321 crew and 91 passengers, were inspected.

No report of contagious diseases in Yokohama has been received for the period subsequent to April 23, 1904, but no facts having an unfavorable bearing on the sanitary condition of Yokohama, from a quarantine standpoint, have come to my knowledge. The above statement applies to the rest of Japan, save for the presence of plague in the island of Formosa and of smallpox in the island of Kyushu. With reference to the latter locality it is reported that 45 cases of smallpox have occurred in Fukuoka Ken and 558 cases in Nagasaki Ken from the beginning of the present outbreak to May 9.

During the week ended May 14, 1904, 4 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 411 crew and 1,028 passengers were inspected, 345 steerage passengers were bathed, and 467 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended April 30, 1904, is as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 2 deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths. For week ended May 7, 1904: Enteric fever, 5 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* for Honolulu recommended, May 11, for rejection, 10.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, May 23, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 5.

MEXICO.

Epidemic pneumonia in State of Sinaloa.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger at Monterey reports, May 30, the existence of epidemic pneumonia in the vicinity of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa.

Report from Tampico—Two cases of yellow fever.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, May 30, as follows:

The fumigation for the week ended May 28, 1904, included the British steamship *August Belmont*, bound for Pensacola, May 25; the